

HARD FIGHTING

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S STORY OF HIS EFFORT TO REACH PEKING.

His Little Army Forced to Fight Almost Every Foot of the Way, Both Advancing and Returning.

REACHED ANTING ON JUNE 13

A SMALL TOWN WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Where the Force Was Engaged for Two Days Before Deciding to Return to Tien-Tsin.

RAN SHORT OF SUPPLIES

AND WAS HAMPERED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

Hundreds of Boxers and Imperial Troops Killed During the Long, Contested March.

ARMORY FINALLY CAPTURED

AND LARGE STORES OF RICE AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

Four Americans Killed and Twenty-Five Wounded—Foreign Ministers Safe in Peking on June 25.

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CONGER'S FATE

Worrying the Administration Officials at Washington.

Such Apprehension for the Safety of the American Minister and Other Foreigners.

MAY BE STILL IN PEKING

BUT NO LATE NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED TO THAT EFFECT.

Assurances of the Chinese Viceroy of Little Value in the Present State of Affairs.

KEMPFF'S LATEST DISPATCH

HE SAYS THE MINISTERS WERE NOT WITH SEYMOUR'S PARTY.

And That He Does Not Know Their Whereabouts—Instructions Prepared for General Chaffee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The fact that Minister Conger was not with Admiral Seymour's forces, in spite of the assurances from the Chinese Viceroy that they were with him, has produced a feeling of apprehension as to the fate of Mr. Conger and the other foreign ministers at Peking.

The opinion in official circles here is that it is now imperative that a force of Christian troops make their way to Peking as speedily as possible. Immediate action is needed. The final settlement of China's future can be arranged in the future.

The Navy Department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated Che-Foo, June 29:

"Peking relief expedition now in Tien-Tsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them."

The department also was advised this morning that Admiral Remey on the Brooklyn has arrived at Hong-Kong, en route to Taku. The Brooklyn will sail tomorrow for Taku via Nagasaki.

The President is quitting Washington for his Canton home to-night full of confidence that the situation in China has improved, though it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed, the days of the Chinese revolution are not over, and there are many expressions of wonder that neither that officer nor any of the foreign naval commanders at Taku have been in the position to establish some system of spying so as to learn within two weeks what has taken place at Peking. Still, it is said at the Navy Department that Admiral Kempff apparently has done as well as any of the other commanders in getting the news and that it would be manifestly unfair to pronounce criticism upon him until the facts develop. If there has been any fault, Admiral Remey, who should arrive at Taku within a week, according to the short message he sent to-day from Hong-Kong, will make the fact manifest.

CABINET MEMBERS UNEASY.

None of the members of the Cabinet who were present at to-day's meeting could see the least change for the better in the Chinese situation. Secretary Hay was, in the present, now Secretary Gage, but the other members said that nothing had been heard from the ministers stationed at Peking, and this fact was causing the greatest alarm for their safety. It was stated that every possible effort was being made to secure intelligence of their whereabouts, but up to this time without results. When the Cabinet meeting broke up a little before 1 o'clock there was no doubt that the members shared the general depression at the lack of news from Minister Conger. While unwilling to admit that help for his safety was fast fading, they felt that their gravest fears might be realized at any time.

Relative to the interesting story that an international accord has been arrived at as to the protection of the troops of the Chinese trouble, State Department officials say that while the United States is not a party to such an agreement, if the European powers and Japan have come to an understanding on the basis set out, the result should be welcomed by all who have no selfish designs to satisfy. It is, of course, not yet possible to predict accurately what attitude the United States would assume officially towards such a combination nor whether the government could be induced to enter into the common agreement except with some special reservations made necessary by a desire to preserve the unbroken traditions of the United States in its relations with foreign nations.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHAFFEE.

Secretary Root devoted the afternoon to the preparation of instructions to Brigadier General Chaffee, who has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered to China, and after a conference the President approved them with only a few verbal changes which did not change their general character. Although Secretary Root would not make public the text of the Chaffee instructions, he said that, generally speaking, General Chaffee had been ordered to look out for the interests of the United States in China, to avoid entangling alliances, to act concurrently with the other foreign powers where it was to the general interest to do so and in a word to continue the policy that has marked the actions of the United States government since the beginning of the Boxer troubles in China. These instructions will be telegraphed to General Chaffee at San Francisco in order to reach him before his departure on the transport Grant on Sunday evening. Secretary Root said that in case the progress of events made it necessary to change the instructions, he would be ready to do so.

Notes from Gold Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamer Zelandia, which arrived here to-day, eight days from Cape Nome, brings word that smallpox has broken out on board the steamer Santa Ana and Ohio. These vessels have been placed in quarantine at Egg Island.

The Zelandia reports the loss of the bark Hunter and the schooner Eclipse, en route from Dutch harbor to Nome. The crews of the wrecked vessels were picked up by the steamer Valencia and Ranier.

The United States ship Rosecrans went ashore at Cape Ramahoff, but got off safely with the assistance of the tug Meteor.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons at Nome. Newcomers are reported all at sea on account of the wholesale jumping of claims, and trouble is predicted.

The Commercial Cable Company has received from Nome ten boxes of gold, aggregating \$300,000.

BATTLESHIP OREGON ASHORE.

SHANGHAI, June 29.—It is reported that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the island of Hoo-Kie, in the Mi-Au group, fifty miles north of Che-Foo, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company has gone to her assistance.

LONDON, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo-Kie island, thirty-five miles north of Che-Foo. Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co., are sending her assistance."

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Up to midnight to-night no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore north of Che-Foo. Early last week Admiral Remey was directed to send this vessel from Hong-Kong to Taku. Captain Wilde is her commander. She left Hong-Kong last Saturday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board, in addition to her regular crew, 154 sailors and marines brought to Hong-Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,800 miles and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time she would be at Taku in six days. To-day is the sixth the Oregon has been on her voyage, so that in all probability she must be in the vicinity of Che-Foo if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

It says it would be an easy matter to modify General Chaffee's instructions by cable to Nagasaki, which would be the first port visited by the Grant after her departure from San Francisco.

Secretary Root was asked if any more troops would be ordered to China, and he replied, "Not yet," but intimated that the further action of the War Department in that matter would be governed entirely by the exigencies of the situation. To-day's instructions are supplementary to his original orders "to proceed to Peking by way of Nagasaki and Taku."

The following statement is published by the War Department: "The War Department is daily in receipt of letters and telegrams from all sections of the country tendering the services of individuals and organizations in the event of war between the United States and China. By the act of March 2, 1899, the President was authorized to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, which volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity thereof and not later than June 30, 1901, and by the act of April 22, 1898, the volunteer army of the United States can be maintained only during the existence of a state of war. The act of March 2, 1899, authorized the President to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States. It therefore rests with Congress, and not with the President, to increase the volunteer force, and while the War Department cannot be other than gratified at these prompt and spontaneous evidences of patriotism on the part of the people, it can only reply to each and every such tender of assistance that there is no authority of law for the acceptance of any volunteer troops other than those now in the service."

Secretary Hay, who has been severely taxed by the exhausting labors thrown upon him during the present heated spell, was indisposed to-day and remained at his home, but he is expected to return after the routine business of the State Department.

LETTERS AND CABLEGRAMS RECEIVED BY BOARDS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The International committee of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have received from Secretary Lewis, located at Shanghai, the following answer to a cablegram sent to him last Monday, asking for information concerning Robert R. Galley, in charge of the work at Tien-Tsin, and his family: "Galley is believed to have escaped. Unable to communicate with them as the telephone line is broken to Tien-Tsin. Have applied to consul at Che-Foo to try to obtain further particulars."

A letter showing the disturbance in China is widespread has been received by A. D. Vandenberg, who is in the business department of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at 156 Fifth avenue. The letter is from Mr. Vandenberg's brother, Dr. E. E. Vandenberg, a medical missionary at Nodda, in the island of Hainan. The letter, which was written about the middle of May, states that there was a band of robbers a few miles from the town of Nodda. The town is ninety miles inland, and without protection. The townspeople wanted the missionaries to let them have their guns, so they could fight the robbers. The missionaries declined, on the ground that the treaty forbade such a course. The robbers belonged to a society known by the name of "Loi." They are supposed to be an offshoot of the Boxers.

In his letter Dr. Vandenberg says: "Lately the thieves just below here have been robbing and pillaging, and they took one boy about fifteen years old up in the hills near here and held him until \$300 was paid, a very large sum for these people. The Christians in a village called Siak-Tzag, not far below here, have been here with tears in their eyes to send them our rifles, but as it is against the treaty, I believe we had to refuse them. At that village they have built a square fort two stories, and fourteen feet high, of mud bricks, so as to be able to keep the thieves away from their gates."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian board, to-day sent the following cable to the Rev. W. O. Elertich, secretary of the mission at Che-Foo: "Spare no expense to save Presbyterian missionaries."

Dr. Brown also called the Rev. George P. Hitch at Shanghai as follows: "Order Ku-Ling missionaries to port. Cable particulars. Where is Morris?"

Ku-Ling is a mountain town 40 miles up the Yang-Tze river, and fifteen miles from the river. The steamers on the Yang-Tze are run by foreigners, but there are Chinese boats all along the river and if trouble should extend down to that region, the missionaries at Ku-Ling would be cut off from the river entirely.

Morris referred to is the Rev. Dr. Morris He is supposed to be at Ku-Ling, as are two medical missionaries, Dr. Samuel Cochran and H. W. Boyd. Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Boyd were also there at last accounts.

NOT APPROVED

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CONSULS AND TWO CHINESE VICEROYS.

Discussed by the Cabinet at Washington Yesterday, but Not Ratified, and May Be Rejected.

SUBMITTED BY MINISTER WU

WHO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE RECEIVED IT FROM SHANGHAI.

Doubt Cast on Its Genuineness Because Consul Goodnow Has Said Nothing About It.

TEXT OF ALLEGED AGREEMENT

NINE ARTICLES PROVIDING FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Powers Reported to Have Agreed on a Plan for Maintaining the Status Quo in China.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The State Department was to-day made acquainted with the terms of the agreement between the consuls and the Viceroy of the Southern province in China. The first step to this end was indicated in Secretary Hay's cablegram of last Wednesday to the American consuls in China asking them to take direct action instead of waiting on possible communications with Minister Conger. Thus authorized Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, and probably several others in the south began negotiations with the Viceroy and the consuls of their respective districts. The outcome was the nine articles of agreement. The text is withheld here from publication, but it is understood that its general purpose is to make neutral the Chinese treaty ports at Nan-King and Han-Kow. The neutralization would involve the withdrawal of foreign men-of-war from the treaty ports and also of any foreign troops or sailors, leaving to the Chinese authorities and the residents of Shanghai and the other ports the preservation of order. At Shanghai, the foreign settlements have organized a very effective home guard, so that this port would be much safer as a refuge for foreigners than any other part of the country. In the event that the neutralization scheme is put into effect.

The agreement is believed to have come to the State Department through Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, and is probably one of a number of identical notes addressed to the European powers and the United States. Before it can become effective it must receive the formal approval of the government here, and to that end the matter was laid before the Cabinet at to-day's session. As already stated, there is precedent for the neutralization of treaty ports in time of war, but the conditions were ever quite similar to those now proposed.

The Cabinet failed to ratify the agreement at to-day's meeting. In fact the document, in its inception and various stages of development, was regarded as properly open to such doubt as to warrant the belief that the foreign consuls, as a body, certainly never entered into the agreement. In addition to the subjects above mentioned as forming part of the agreement, it appears that the consuls bound themselves to acquit the Chinese government of any responsibility for rioting, murder and pillage in the treaty ports if any foreign warship should enter such port in violation of the agreement. No safeguard was even proposed to secure the exemption of warships whose commanders might be unaware of the state of affairs in the treaty ports and the prohibition against their entry. There was apparent conflict between some of the provisions, and in fact the whole reputed agreement bore the appearance of a rough memorandum, which the Cabinet concluded could never have received the assent of all the foreign powers, and to that end the President's physical and stenographic notes were taken even to ascertain by direct inquiry of Consul General Goodnow whether the agreement was authentic, and he had signed it. It was simply assumed that if he had done so, he would have acquainted the department, being in ready cable communication. So the matter was dropped.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

The Agreement as Cabled to the Chinese Minister at Paris.

PARIS, June 29.—It was announced to-day that the Chinese legation here had communicated to the French government the text of a document cabled by the Viceroy of Nan-King and Han-Kow, June 27, which is an agreement between the Viceroy and consuls at Shanghai whereby, subject to certain conditions, the Viceroy undertakes to protect the missionaries and foreign merchants in south and east China. The document, which was sent for ratification by M. Delcasse, consists of nine articles. The text of the cablegram to the Viceroy to the Chinese minister in Paris, follows:

"We, the Viceroy of Nan-King and Han-Kow, in order properly to provide for the protection of missionaries and foreign merchants in the southern and eastern parts of the Chinese empire, have ordered the governor of Shanghai to submit to all consuls and to come to an understanding with them in the following agreements:

"Article 1. The measures we have taken since the outbreak of the Boxer troubles to protect the missionaries and foreign merchants in the valley of the Yang-Tze and in the ports of Foo-Chow and Han-Kow. Orders have been given by us to the local authorities in the various provinces, forbidding the spreading of false news and directing the arrest of the Boxers.

"Article 2. In ports where foreign warships are lying they are authorized to remain at anchor on condition that the sailors remain on board.

"Article 3. Should the foreign powers send warships to the Yang-Tze Kiang without the consent of the Viceroy and governors, the latter are not to be respon-

BRYAN-SULZER

MAY BE THE TICKET NOMINATED AT KANSAS CITY NEXT WEEK.

Western Democrats Said to Favor an Eastern Man as the Nebraska's Running Mate.

NEW YORKER IS PREFERRED

AND WILLIAM SULZER IS A MAN OF THE BRYAN MOLD.

Silver Republicans and Populists Hopeful of Securing the Nomination of Mr. Towne.

SHIVELY IS A POSSIBILITY

INDIANA MAY GET THE HONOR IF IT DOES NOT GO EAST.

I-Am-a-Democrat Hill on His Way West, but Not Likely to Be Well Received.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PLATFORM

EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO STRADGLE THE SILVER QUESTION.

Characteristic Interview with George Fred Williams—Bryan Still for Sixteen-to-One.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The "running mate" problem is as conspicuous here as it was at Philadelphia, and at this distance the guessing is fully as indiscriminate. There are plenty of candidates, men who want the honor, and one does not hear so much about declinations as there were among the Republicans. The aggressive men are Sulzer, of New York, and Towne, of Minnesota, while the names in the background form a basis of speculation, these being such men as Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, and Judge A. B. Parker, of New York, who are considered as available. The belief is general that some kind of an endorsement from Colonel Bryan will be sufficient to name the candidate, but it will be a bold man who will dare to proclaim that any one particular candidate is the choice of the man already determined on for President. There are not enough delegates here to even give an intimation of what is likely to occur. Dispatches received here from different sections indicate that the delegates who have been sounded on the question have not as yet made up their minds or they do not care to express a preference for any candidate.

There is an impression that good politics of the situation would mean the selection of a man from New York, and if a satisfactory candidate cannot be found there the next best thing to do would be to go to Indiana. Western Democrats would be glad to have an Eastern man named who would add strength to the ticket in that section. From the Nebraska point of view, and in fact, looking at the map from Kansas City, Indiana might be considered last. Both New York and Indiana are considered battle grounds. Both were carried for McKinley in 1896, but the confidence of the Democrats in their ability to reverse the vote in Indiana and the strong hopes they entertain of carrying New York is one of the interesting features of the situation. It is this condition that causes the Democrats to talk of a vice presidential candidate from those States. There will date from the Missouri man said: "This distinguished presence, I nominate for Vice President William Sulzer, of New York, who is faithful to the cause at all times, in all places and under all circumstances. I honor Mr. Sulzer for his courage, his honesty and his fidelity exhibited amid environments which would discourage, dishearten and appal a more timid man."

An interview with Mr. Sulzer, telegraphed from Lincoln and published here, quotes him as saying that he stood with Bryan on the Boer question and every other question. He also declared that the New York delegation would do whatever is best for the party and if the convention wants 16 to 1 the delegation will not oppose it.

General E. S. Corser, of Minnesota, who is now here, is making arrangements for the silver Republican convention, and at the same time is doing all he can to make the present intention to have an early contributory committee of the Populist party, the silver Republican party and the Democratic national committee, with a view of securing some kind of agreement for furthering Mr. Towne's candidacy. It is quite probable, however, that the Democratic national committee will refuse to take any responsibility in the matter, on the ground that it is a subject for the convention and not the committee to consider.

The desire of the Populist and Silver Republicans to secure the nomination of Towne recalls a similar proceeding at the Populist convention in St. Louis in 1896. It was known that Bryan was to

LOCAL POSTOFFICE CASE.

Washington Officials Ignorant of Alleged Protest Against McKim.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A dispatch from Indianapolis was published in a local paper here stating that Senator Beveridge, not having been consulted as to the appointment of General McKim as postmaster at Indianapolis, had declined to concur in the same. At the Postoffice Department any knowledge of any trouble over this appointment was denied. In fact, nothing definite could be learned at the department about the matter.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has telegraphed here denying the stories that he has or will resign.

A postoffice has been established at Buddha, Lawrence county, Indiana, with John Beasley as postmaster.

The agent sent out by the Treasury Department has reported adversely on the proposition to put an elevator in the public building at Terre Haute. He says it would cost \$7,500 and would accommodate only four persons daily, that being the average number that ascend above the first floor.

BACK TO THE OLD HOME.

President and Mrs. McKinley Leave Washington for Canton.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington at 7:45 o'clock to-night via the Pennsylvania road for Canton, where they are to remain for several weeks. With them also went Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. D. M. Rice, the President's physician, and a stenographer from the White House. The party occupied the private car Grassmere, forming part of the regular express for the West, which is scheduled to reach Canton about 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The President and Mrs. McKinley were accompanied by their handkerchiefs from the car window. The President looked well and appeared to be in excellent spirits.

The McKinley home at Canton has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and the President hopes to enjoy a season of comparative rest and quiet before returning to the capital. On the more important matters requiring his attention will be referred to him, and routine affairs will be disposed of here.

NEW STEEL TRUST.

Tool Companies Combining with Fifty Millions of Capital.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 29.—Representatives of 30 per cent. of the crucible or tool steel manufacturers of the country have been in session here for several days, plotting arrangements for a combination of all the interests into one concern. The result of this meeting is the announcement that within thirty days (unless something unforeseen occurs) the combination will be effected. It will be known as the Crucible Steel Company of America, and will be capitalized at \$50,000,000. It will have its headquarters here and be practically a Pittsburgh concern, as the big majority of its capital is represented in this city. A committee of three leading promoters was appointed to-day to close up the details. It is proposed to receive subscriptions from manufacturers and others interested, and as soon as this feature assumes tangible shape the company will be formed. The Union Trust Company, of this city, will act as registrar in the deal.

Among the prominent manufacturers now in the combination are the Park Steel Company, Crescent Steel Company, Laclede Steel Company, Howe, Brown & Co., Anderson, Dupuy & Co., and Singer, Nimick & Co.